

Although I have been unable to inspect the actual type specimens of *D. cuneifolia*, which are in the Linnaean collection, the description of them given by Planchon, in Ann. Sc. Nat. 3me Sér. (1848) 195, leaves no doubt which of the two species discussed here is the true *D. cuneifolia*.

Many of the specimens hitherto cited as *D. cuneifolia* are actually the species described here. There are no specimens of *D. cuneifolia* in the collections in South Africa other than those from the higher Cape Peninsula mountains (e.g. Wolley-Dod 263, Constantiaberg, *Bolus* 22528, Steenberg and several recent collectings from Table Mt. and Constantiaberg, and it is possible that the species is confined to this area.

Like *D. cuneifolia*, *D. curviscapa* is a marsh species and it is often locally abundant in damp peaty places in the Cape Peninsula mountains and on the flats to the south of Smitswinkel, and it extends along the South Coast as far as Port Elizabeth. Very young plants with the rosette of leaves 1·5 cm. in diam., or even less, occasionally flower and produce a filiform scape with two or more much smaller flowers. In old plants the layers of the previous seasons' leaves form a dense spongy basal mass, sometimes 2 cm. in thickness.

[Published February 1940.]

